# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA NORTHERN DIVISION

JIMMIE E. PARKER, #199999,	)
Plaintiff,	)
VS.	) CASE NO.: 2:07-CV-624-WKW
TROY KING, et al.	
Defendants.	<i>)</i> )

## **DEFENDANTS' JOINT SPECIAL REPORT**

COME NOW, the Defendants, Troy King, Richard Allen, and Colonel Mike Coppage and in accordance with this Honorable Court's Order of July 9, 2007, do hereby submit the following Special Report.

## **PARTIES**

- 1. The Plaintiff, Jimmie Parker, AIS# 199999, ("Mr. Parker") is an Alabama Department of Corrections ("ADOC") inmate, who is presently incarcerated at Hamilton A&I Correctional Facility ("Hamilton") in Hamilton, Alabama.
- 2. Mr. Parker has named the following Defendants:
  - a. Troy King ("Attorney General King"), Attorney General of the State of Alabama.
  - b. Richard Allen ("Commissioner Allen"), Commissioner of the ADOC.

c. Colonel Mike Coppage ("Colonel Coppage"), Director of the Alabama Department of Public Safety ("ADPS").

# PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS AND DEMANDS

Mr. Parker seeks declaratory relief, a preliminary injunction and damages. Mr. Parker alleges in his complaint that Defendants have violated his constitutional rights. Specifically, Mr. Parker alleges:

- 1. The Act violates the Ex Post Facto clause of Article 1, § 10 of the United States Constitution because "Plaintiff has a single, out-of-state, 1983, misdemeanor conviction, for sexual battery of a minor."
- 2. The Act as applied to him violates his rights to Equal Protection.
- 3. Ala. Code § 15-20-20, et seq. (1975), otherwise known as "The Community Notification Act" ("the Act"), violates Mr. Parker's due process rights because application of the Act would deprive Mr. Parker of life, liberty, property, and reputation.
- 4. The Act as applied to him violates his rights to be free from Double Jeopardy.
- 5. The Act is overly broad and excessive.

# **DEFENDANTS' EXHIBITS**

- 1. Exhibit A ABI Form 47, dated December 6, 2001
- 2. Exhibit B ABI Form 47, dated August 17, 2001
- 3. Exhibit C ABI Form 47, dated December 13, 2000
- 4. Exhibit D ABI Form 47, dated July 7, 2000
- 5. Exhibit E ABI Form 47, dated December 16, 1999
- 6. Exhibit F ABI Form 47, dated October 26, 1999
- Exhibit G Criminal Sex Offender Release Notification and Criminal History.

# **DEFENDANTS' SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE**

- Insofar as Mr. Parker seeks monetary damages, Defendants,
   Attorney General King, Director Allen, and Colonel Coppage named
   in their official capacities are immune by virtue of sovereign
   immunity.
- 2. Defendants deny violating Mr. Parker's constitutional rights.
- Defendants request that this Honorable Court consider this report as
   a Motion for Summary Judgment at such time when this Honorable
   Court sees fit.

# **SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD**

Summary judgment is proper if the pleadings, affidavits and documents submitted to the court show that there is no genuine issue of material fact. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 249-250 (1986). Once the movant has established that there is no genuine issue, then the burden shifts to the non-movant to rebut the movant's prima facie showing. Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 323 (1986). Unless the non-movant can submit substantial evidence that a genuine issue of material fact does exist, the movant is entitled to summary judgment. Id. Merely submitting restated allegations of the complaint is not sufficient to meet the non-movant's burden. Morisky v. Broward County, 80 F.3d. 445, 448-449 (11th Cir. 1996). This case is ripe for summary judgment because there is no genuine issue of fact to Mr. Parker's claims and the Defendants are entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

# STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

In 2001, Mr. Parker submitted two sworn ABI Form 47 Sex Offender Registration Forms to the Mobile County Sheriff's Department, claiming that he, Parker, sexually fondled the private parts of his ten-year old male victim/stepson in Topeka, Kansas, in 1985 not 1983 as stated in his complaint. (See Exhibits "A" and "B"). In 2000, he submitted two Form 47 Sex Offender Registration Forms, claiming he was convicted in 1984 of Sexual Misconduct against an 11 year-old male. (See Exhibits "C"

and "D"). In another submitted ABI Form 47 Sex Offender Registration Form dated December 6, 1999, Mr. Parker states nothing about fondling the victim, but that he, "Masturbated over him while asleep". (See Exhibit "E"). In yet another Form 47 dated October 26, 1999, just 41 days earlier, Mr. Parker claims his offense was Sexual Battery and that it occurred in 1982. (See Exhibit "F"). In an effort to determine the truth, the Defendants have properly acquired the facts from the Shawnee County, Kansas Criminal Court. Mr. Parker was originally arrested on October 10, 1983, and charged with Sexual Battery, but later pled guilty to Taking Indecent Liberties with a Child in 1983. (See Exhibit "G").

In actuality, the confusion is somewhat understandable considering the extent of Mr. Parker's criminal history. In addition to the conviction for Taking Indecent Liberties with a Child, Mr. Parker has been Burglary, previously charged with Attempted Criminal Assault, Possession of Marijuana with the Intent to Sell, Conspiracy to Sell Marijuana, Criminal Trespass, Unsafe Driving, Driving While Intoxicated, Interference with City Officers, multiple counts of Criminal Damage to Property, several counts of Driving Under the Influence, Attempt to Possess Cocaine, Attempt to Elude Police, Driving with No Driver's License, Assault in the Third Degree, Criminal Misconduct in the Second Degree, and Domestic Violence in the Third Degree. (Exhibit "G"). The Defendants, however, will attempt to focus only on the criminal sex offense and the State's basis for full application of the Alabama Community Notification Act.

On August 15, 2005, Mr. Parker was convicted of a Felony DUI and given a 10 year sentence. (See Exhibit "G"). Mr. Parker is due to be released on July 25, 2007, from Hamilton A&I Correctional Facility in Hamilton, Alabama. (See Plaintiff's Complaint) Mr. Parker was properly informed that, upon release, he must fully comply with all provisions of the Alabama Community Notification and Registration Acts. (See Exhibit "G").

# **ARGUMENT OF FACT AND LAW**

From the outset, the State asserts that all legislative enactments, including the Community Notification Act ("the Act"), are presumed to be constitutional. Town of Vance v. City of Tuscaloosa, 661 So. 2d 739, 742 (Ala. 1995). In Home Indemnity Co. v. Anders, 459 So.2d 836 (Ala.1984), the Alabama Supreme Court stated:

"In determining whether [an] act is constitutional, we are bound by the following presumption:

"'[I]n passing upon the constitutionality of a legislative act, the courts uniformly approach the question with every presumption and intendment in favor of its validity, and seek to sustain rather than strike down the enactment of a coordinate branch of government. All these principles are embraced in the simple statement that it is the recognized duty of the court to sustain the act unless it is clear beyond reasonable doubt that it is violative of the fundamental law."

459 So.2d at 840.

In his complaint, the Plaintiff contends that the Act violates the Ex Post Facto, Due Process, Equal Protection, and Double Jeopardy clauses of the United States Constitution and his rights as guaranteed by parallel clauses of the Alabama Constitution of 1901. Finally, the Plaintiff asserts that the Act is overly broad and excessive and violates his rights to freely associate, to make personal family choices and to seek and obtain employment and contracts. These contentions, however, are untenable in the light of existing law.

# I. The Community Notification Act does not violate either the Ex Post Facto or Bill of Attainder Clauses of the United States Constitution.

Mr. Parker contends that the Community Notification Act imposes unconstitutional punishment under the Ex Post Facto and Bill of Attainder Clauses. The Ex Post Facto Clause directs that the government may not apply a law retroactively that inflicts a greater punishment, than the law annexed to the crime, when committed." Calder v. Bull, 3 U.S. 386, 390, 1 L.Ed. 648 (1798). Under the Bill of Attainder Clause, legislatures are forbidden to engage in "[l]egislative acts, no matter what their form, that apply either to named individuals or to easily ascertainable members of a group in such a way as to inflict punishment on them without a judicial trial." United States v. Brown, 381 U.S. 437, 448-49, 85 S.Ct. 1707, 1715 (1965).

In <u>Smith v. Doe</u>, 538 U.S. 84 (2003), the Court addressed an Ex Post Facto challenge to the Alaska Sex Offender Registration Act, one similar to the Alabama Community Notification Act in both its registration and notification requirements. Specifically, the Court "considered a claim that a sex offender registration and notification law constitutes retroactive punishment forbidden by the Ex Post Facto Clause." <u>Smith</u>, 538 U.S. at 92. The Court held that "[t]he [Alaska] Act is nonpunitive, and its retroactive application does not violate the Ex Post Facto Clause." *Id.*, 538 U.S. at 105-106.

Moreover, the United States Supreme Court upheld Kansas's Sexually Violent Predator Act against a challenge that it violated the Ex Post Facto Clause. Kansas v. Hendricks, U.S. \_\_\_, 117 S. Ct. 2072 (1997). In upholding the Kansas statute, the Supreme Court held that "the Ex Post Facto Clause, which forbids the application of any new punitive measure to a crime already consummated, has been interpreted to apply to penal statutes." Hendricks at 2086. See also Maples v. McDonald, 668 So. 2d 790, 793 (Ala. Civ. App. 1995). In deciding that the Kansas Act was not an Ex Post Facto law, the Supreme Court held that the act did not impose additional punishment.

The Court explained that, in order to determine whether a statute is punitive in nature, it proceeds through a two-step inquiry. The first inquiry is a matter of statutory construction. The second inquiry will only reject the "legislature's manifest intent where a party challenging the

statute provides 'the clearest proof' that the statutory scheme is so punitive in purpose or effect as to negate the State's intention."

Hendricks at 2082 (emphasis added).

The preamble to Alabama's Community Notification Act sets out what the Alabama Legislature intended when it enacted the statute. There, the legislature stated that it acted due to the "danger of recidivism" posed by criminal sex offenders." The preamble also states that the Community Notification Act was intended both as a tracking tool for law enforcement agencies in the investigation of criminal sex offenders, as well as for the protection of the public, especially children, from the dangers posed by criminal sex offenders. The primary purpose of the notification provisions is to facilitate the disclosure of information about sex offenders so that the community can protect itself and its children. See also <u>Lambert v. California</u> 355 U.S 225, 229, 78 S. Ct. 240, 243 (1957) (Felony registration is "[a]t most ... a law enforcement technique designed for the convenience of law enforcement agencies through which a list of the names and addresses of felons then residing in a given community is compiled. The disclosure is merely a compilation of former convictions already publicly recorded in the jurisdiction where obtained"). As the Alabama Supreme Court stated in Clayton v. Board of School Commissioners, 552 So. 2d 152, 154 (Ala. 1989), "[A] statute is not rendered retroactive simply because it draws upon facts and information existing prior to its enactment." The mere fact that the

Community Notification Act may be "tied to criminal activity is insufficient to render the statute punitive." <u>Hendricks</u> at 2082.

In regard to the Hendricks decision's second prong, the Plaintiff has not proffered "the clearest proof" needed to demonstrate that the Community Notification Act is so punitive in purpose or effect as to negate the legislature's expressed intention. In fact, he has not made any allegations whatsoever that would support a determination that the Community Notification Act indeed has such a pervasive punitive effect. The Plaintiff suggests that the State of Alabama retroactive application will wrongfully impose living restrictions upon him and that as result, he By contrast, the requirement specified in the will be stigmatized. Community Notification Act results not from public display for ridicule and shaming or punishment, but from the necessity of accurate information about an adult criminal sex offender convicted of numerous crimes, most of which are already public. The dissemination of truthful information in furtherance of a legitimate governmental objective is not punishment. To the contrary, our system requires a public indictment, a public trial, and a public imposition of sentence, all of which this offender has previously received.

Virtually every court that has addressed the issue of whether community notification statutes are Ex Post Facto laws has applied the analysis employed in <u>Hendricks</u>, and has reached the conclusion that such legislative acts, which are designed to give the public notice of and

offenders protection from sex in their communities, unconstitutional.1 Recently, in Bush v. Whaley, 2006 WL 2577819 (M.D.Ala.2006), this Court held that the retroactive application of residency requirements of the CNA, providing that no adult criminal sex offender shall establish a residence within 2,000 feet of the property on which any school or child care facility is located, was nonpunitive, both on its face and in terms of its effects. Id. at 10. See also Lee v. State, 895 So.2d 1038 (Ala.Crim.App.2004); Salter v. State, 2007 WL 1300708 (Ala.Civ.App.2007); Robinson v. State, 1998 WL 599472, No. CR-97-0607 (Ala.Crim.App. Sept. 11, 1998)(all holding that the registration and notification requirements of the Community Notification Act are not punishment).

Indeed, Alabama's Community Notification Act is a remedial and regulatory statute, not a punitive one. In the context of the regulatory scheme the State can dispense with individual predictions of future dangerousness and allow the public to assess the risk on the basis of accurate, non-private information about the offender's convictions without violating the prohibitions of the Ex Post Facto Clause.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Arizona Dept. of Public Safety v. Superior Court, 949 P. 2d 983 (Ariz, Ct. App. 1997); People v. Fioretti, 63 Cal. Rptr. 2d 367 (Cal. Ct. App. 1997); Ortega v. State, 712 So. 2d 833 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1998); State v. Costello, 643 A.2d 531 (N.H. 1994) People v. Starnes, 653 N.E. 2d 4, 210 (Ill. App. Ct. 1995); State v. Pickens, 558 N.W. 2d 396 (Iowa 1997); State v. Hemby, 957 P. 2d 428 (Kan. 1998); Doe v. Attorney General, 686 N.E.2d 1007 (Mass. 1997); State v. Manning, 532 N.W. 2d 244 (Minn. Ct. App. 1995); In re Parolee, 668 N.Y.S. 2d 53 (N.Y. App. Div. 1998); M.G. v. Travis, 667 N.Y.S. 2d 11 (N.Y. App. Div. 1997); State v. Bruns, 1998 WL 412451 (Ohio Ct. App. Jul 24, 1998); Williford v. Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, 904 P. 2d 1074 (Or. Ct. App. 1995); Commonwealth. v. Mountain, 711 A.2d 473 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1998); Commonwealth. v. Gaffney, 702 A. 2d 565 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1997); Perez v. State, 938 S.W. 2d 761 (Tex. Crim. App. 1997; Kitze v. Commonwealth, 475 S.E. 2d 830 (Va. Ct. App. 1996); Snyder v. State, 912 P. 2d 1127 (Wyo. 1996); State v. Ward, 869 P. 2d 1062 (Wash. 1994).

The legislature did not act with punitive intent, and any arguably punitive impact on those persons subject to the provisions of the Community Notification Act is simply an incidental consequence of the statute's remedial provisions. Although some consequences may result from the enforcement of the Community Notification Act, that alone does not render it an ex post facto law, nor does it otherwise make the Act unconstitutional. The legislature's intent was not to punish an individual for past activity. Rather, the legislature intended to create a regulatory scheme, and the "restriction of [any] individual comes about as a relevant incident to a regulation of a present situation." De Veau v. Braisted, 363 U.S. 144, 160, 80 S.Ct. 1146, 1155 (1960). Therefore, the Community Notification Act is not an Ex Post Facto law, and the Defendant's arguments to the contrary should be rejected.

In the light of the foregoing, the State submits that Mr. Parker fails to establish a substantial likelihood of success on the merits on any of his claims for relief and the State is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.

# II. The Community Notification Act does not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution.

In his complaint, the Plaintiff alleges that the Act somehow violates his right to equal protection. This contention is unsupportable, because the Act does not classify the offender along suspect lines—such as race, religion or gender—and there is clearly a rational basis for treating criminal sex offenders differently from the general populace. See ALA.

CODE § 15-20-20.1 (Supp. 1999); see generally Chapman v. United States

500 U.S. 453, 111 S. Ct. 1919 (1991); <u>City of Cleburne v. Cleburne</u> <u>Living Ctr.</u>, 473 U.S. 432, 105 S. Ct. 3249 (1985).

The Plaintiff improperly suggests that the State of Alabama is wrongfully applying the Act to him based on his socioeconomic status and not as a criminal sex offender. By contrast, the application of the Community Notification Act results not from any evaluation of any offender's socioeconomic status, but simply from the realities of the offender's extensive and heinous criminal record, most of which is already public. The application of the Act is certainly in furtherance of a legitimate governmental objective and does not violate the Equal Protection Clause.

In the light of the foregoing, the State submits that Mr. Parker has failed to identify any similarly situated inmate who has been treated differently under the Act. Accordingly, he has not established that he is likely to succeed on the merits of his equal protection claim.

III. The Plaintiff has not been deprived of any protected liberty interest and therefore, has no right to individualized procedural or substantive due process prior to enforcement of the Community Notification Act.

The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no state "shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." To succeed on his procedural due process claim, Parker must establish that (1) the Community Notification Act deprives him of a protected liberty interest, and (2) the procedures accompanying the deprivation are constitutionally

inadequate. <u>Kentucky Department of Corrections v. Thompson</u>, 490 U.S. 454, 460, 109 S.Ct. 1904, 1908 (1989). Under the facts of this case, the Defendant has failed to demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits of his claim that the Act deprives him of a protected liberty or property interest in violation of his due process rights.

In this instance, the Plaintiff is not entitled to procedural due process because the enforcement of the Act would not deprive him of a property right or any other legally protected liberty interest. Although the Act strictly places restrictions on where the offender may reside and work and with whom he may live, persons found to have committed a criminal sex offense have a reduced expectation of privacy because of the public's interest in safety and in the effective operation of government. Moreover, the danger of recidivism posed by criminal sex offenders and the protection of the public from these offenders is a paramount concern or interest to government.

The restrictions set forth in the Act do not contravene principles of procedural due process under the Constitution. The restrictions apply to all offenders who have been convicted of certain criminal sex crimes, regardless of what estimates of future dangerousness might be proved in individualized hearings. Once legislative classifications have been determined, additional procedures are unnecessary, because the statute does not provide exemptions for individuals who seek to prove that they are not individually dangerous or likely to re-offend.

Additionally, the Act does not allow the State to physically invade or otherwise appropriate the Plaintiff's property. Even if enforcing the Act were to deprive the Plaintiff of his property, he nonetheless has no right to procedural due process in this case, because no such right attends legislative enactments—such as the Community Notification Act—that affect a general class of persons—such as a class comprised of convicted sex offenders. "When a legislature enacts a law ... that affects a general class of persons, all of those persons have received procedural due process by the legislative process itself and they have no right to individual attention. The challenges to such laws ... must be based on their substantive compatibility with constitutional guarantees." United States v. LULAC, 793 F.2d 636, 648 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986). See also Atkins v. Parker, 472 U.S. 115, 129-30, 105 S. Ct. 2520, 2529 (1985); Richmond Boro Gun Club, Inc. v. City of New York, 97 F.3d 681, 689 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 1996); Jackson Court Condominiums, Inc. v. City of New Orleans, 874 F.2d 1070, 1074 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989); Gillespie v. City of Indianapolis, 13 F. Supp. 2d 811, 825 (S.D. Ind. 1998); Sammy's of Mobile, Ltd. v. City of Mobile, 928 F. Supp. 1116, 1123 (S.D. Ala. 1996); 2 Rotunda & Nowak, Treatise on Constitutional Law: Substance and Procedure § 17.8 at 646 (2d ed. 1992). This principle derives from the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Bi-Metallic Investment Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization, 239 U.S. 441, 36 S. Ct. 141 (1915), in which Justice Holmes, writing for the Court, stated:

"When a rule of conduct applies to more than a few people, it is impracticable that everyone should have a direct voice in its adoption. The Constitution does not require all public acts to be done in town meeting or an assembly of the whole. General statutes within the state power are passed that affect the person or property of individuals, sometimes to the point of ruin, without giving them a chance to be heard. Their rights are protected in the only way that they can be in a complex society, by their power, immediate or remote, over those who make the rule."

239 U.S. at 445, 36 S. Ct. at 142.

Assuming argument, even if the Plaintiff were generally entitled to procedural due process, he is not so entitled in this case because there is no factual dispute as to the applicability of the Act to the Plaintiff under his current circumstances. "Generally, if government action will deprive an individual of a significant property interest, that individual is entitled to an opportunity to be heard. ... However, a hearing is not required if there is no factual dispute." Sec. and Exch. Comm'n v. Elliott, 953 F.2d 1560, 1566 (11th Cir. 1992) (citing Codd v. Velger, 429 U.S. 624, 97 S. Ct. 882 (1977) (emphasis added). See also Oklahoma Educ. Ass'n v. Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Comm'n, 889 F.2d 929, 936 (10th) Cir. 1989); 2 Rotunda & Nowak, Treatise on Constitutional Law: Substance and Procedure § 17.8 at 645-46 (2d ed. 1992). In the present case, there is simply no factual dispute to be resolved. In 1983, the Plaintiff was convicted of Taking Indecent Liberties with a Child (See Exhibit "G").

Section 15-20-21(1) of the Code defines an adult criminal sex offender as "A person convicted of a criminal sex offense, including a person who has pleaded nolo contendere to a criminal sex offense, regardless of whether adjudication was withheld." Ala. Code § 15-20-21(1) (Supp. 2005). In this instance, the facts relate to Taking Indecent Liberties with a Child, a criminal sex offense under Alabama law. See Ala. Code § 15-20-21 (4)(m) (Supp. 2005). Therefore, because it is undisputable that the terms of the Act plainly apply to the Plaintiff, there is no danger that the provisions of the Act will be wrongfully applied to him. Thus, there is no need to conduct a hearing or take any further steps—i.e. to give the Plaintiff procedural due process—before the Act's provisions are brought to bear on the Plaintiff.

Moreover, substantive due process is not implicated as Parker has failed to demonstrate the existence of a legitimate privacy interest in preventing compilation and dissemination of accurate information that is already, albeit less conveniently, available in the public domain. In <u>Smith v. Doe</u>, 538 U.S. 84, 123 S.Ct. 1140 (2003), the Court stated: 'The purpose and the principal effect of notification are to inform the public for its own safety, not to humiliate the offender. Widespread public access is necessary for the efficacy of the scheme, and the attendant humiliation is but a collateral consequence of a valid regulation.'" <u>Smith</u>, 538 U.S. at [99], 123 S.Ct. at 1150 (2003).

Moreover, the residency restrictions do not implicate any fundamental right of Mr. Parker that would trigger strict scrutiny of the statute. In Reno v.Flores, 507 U.S. 292, 113 S.Ct. 1439 (1993), the Supreme Court's admonished that "'[s]ubstantive due process' analysis must begin with a careful description of the asserted right, for '[t]he doctrine of judicial self-restraint requires us to exercise the utmost care whenever we are asked to break new ground in this field.'" Reno v. Flores, 507 U.S. at 302. In this instance, however, Mr. Parker alleges that the Community Notification Act infringes on his right to privacy and the right of his family to live together. He alleges the law affects his relations with his family and that the Act's restrictions prevent him from choosing with whom he may reside.

Mr. Parker further alleges the Act prevents him from seeking and obtaining employment by suggesting the Community Notification Act creates a shaming punishment against him. Any stigma associated with the Act results not from public display for ridicule and shaming but from the dissemination of accurate information about Mr. Parker's extensive criminal record, most of which is already public. Moreover, a favorable reputation is not a protected liberty interest. See <a href="Paul v. Davis">Paul v. Davis</a>, 96 S.Ct. 1155 (1976). Moreover, nothing in Mr. Parker's argument provides any evidence that the Act has led to any substantial occupational disadvantages for him that would not have otherwise occurred. Employers could conduct background checks on the criminal records of prospective

employees even with the Act not in force and he still retains other tort remedies

In <u>Smith v. Doe</u>, 538 U.S. 84, 86, 123 S.Ct. 1140 (2002), the United States Supreme Court stated as follows:

Although the public availability of the information may have a lasting and painful impact on the convicted sex offender, these consequences flow not from the Act's registration and dissemination provisions, but from the fact of conviction, already a matter of public record. The State makes the facts underlying the offenses and the resulting convictions accessible so members of the public can take the precautions they deem necessary before dealing with the registrant.

538 U.S. at 101, 123 S.Ct. at 1151.

The United States Supreme Court stated, "[W]here a legislative restriction is an incident of the State's power to protect the health and safety of its citizens, it will be considered as evidencing an intent to exercise that regulatory power, and not a purpose to add to the punishment." Smith v. Doe, 538 U.S. at 93-94, 123 S.Ct. 1140 (quoting Flemming v. Nestor, 363 U.S. 603, 616, 80 S.Ct. 1367 (1960))(internal marks omitted).

Releasing information about criminal sex offenders to law enforcement agencies and, providing access to or releasing such information about criminal sex offenders to the general public, will further the primary government interest of protecting vulnerable populations and in some instances the public, from potential harm. Finally, the Legislature has determined that residency and employment

restrictions for criminal sex offenders provide additional protections to vulnerable segments of the public such as schools and child care facilities.

Indeed, the Act places restrictions on where the Plaintiff may reside and work and with whom he may live, including prohibitions against living with minors (See Section 15-20-26). Nonetheless, persons found to have committed a criminal sex offense, such as Mr. Parker, have a reduced expectation of privacy because of the public's interest in safety and in the effective operation of government. Moreover, the danger of recidivism posed by criminal sex offenders and the protection of the public from these offenders is a paramount concern or interest to government and the Act is narrowly tailored to achieve this goal. The importance of the governmental interests advanced and the extent to which they are served by the challenged statute are legitimate.

In the light of the foregoing, the State submits that Mr. Parker fails to establish a substantial likelihood of success on the merits on any of his claims for relief and the State is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.

# IV. The Plaintiff has not been deprived of any right to Double Jeopardy.

The Plaintiff argues that the Act violates the Double Jeopardy clauses contained in the Fifth Amendment to the Unites States Constitution. Specifically, the Plaintiff argues that the Act runs afoul of the Double Jeopardy Clause because it inflicts a second punishment upon

a sex offender for a singular offense. It is argued that the registration and notification requirements are disproportionate measures imposed after a criminal sentence has been served, and therefore, a second punishment is imposed.

The Double Jeopardy Clause states that no person "shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." (See Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution). Although the Double Jeopardy Clause was commonly understood to prevent a second prosecution for the same offense, the United States Supreme Court has applied the clause to prevent a state from punishing twice, or from attempting to a second time to criminally punish for the same offense. See Kansas v. Hendricks, 521 U.S. at 369, 117 S.Ct. at 2085, 138 L.Ed.2d at 519. The threshold question in a double jeopardy analysis, therefore, is whether the government's conduct involves criminal punishment. Hudson v. United States (1997), 522 U.S. 93, 101, 118 S.Ct. 488, 494, 139 L.Ed.2d 450, 460.

This Court, as noted, in <u>Bush</u>, addressed whether the Act is a "criminal" statute, and whether the registration and notification provisions involved "punishment". Because <u>Bush</u> held that the Act is neither "criminal," nor a statute that inflicts punishment, the Act does not violate the Double Jeopardy Clauses of the United States and Alabama Constitutions.

In the light of the foregoing, the State submits that Mr. Parker fails to establish a substantial likelihood of success on the merits on any of his claims for relief and the State is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.

# IV. The provisions of the Community Notification Act, as applied to the Plaintiff, are not unconstitutionally vague.

Lastly, the Plaintiff contends that the Act is overly broad and excessive. In <u>Dill v. State</u>, 1998 WL 272850, slip op. at 25 (Ala. Crim. App. 1998), the Alabama Court of Criminal recognized the following principles:

""[B]ecause '[t]he essential purpose of the "void for vagueness" doctrine is to warn individuals of the criminal consequences of their conduct,' Jordan v. De George, 341 U.S. 223, 230, 71 S. Ct. 703, 707, 95 L. Ed. 2d 886 (1951), '[o]ne to whose conduct a statute clearly applies may not successfully challenge it for vagueness,' Parker v. Levy, 417 U.S. 733, 756, 94 S. Ct. 2547, 2562, 41 L. Ed.2d 439 (1974), 'even though the statute may well be vague as applied to others,' Aiello v. City of Wilmingham, 623 F.2d 845, 850 (3d Cir. 1980). Therefore, a defendant who challenges the statute on the grounds of vagueness 'must demonstrate that the statute under attack is vague as applied to his own conduct, regardless of the potentially vague applications to others.' Aiello, 623 F.2d at 850." Ex parte Woodyard, 631 So.2d 1065, 1069 (Ala. Crim. App. 1993) (emphasis original), quoting Senf v. State, 662 So.2d 435, 437 (Ala. Crim. App. 1993)."

Dill v. State, 1998 WL 272850, slip op. at 25 (Ala. Crim. App. 1998).

Section 15-20-21(1) of the Code defines an adult criminal sex offender as "A person convicted of a criminal sex offense, including a person who has pleaded nolo contendere to a criminal sex offense, regardless of whether adjudication was withheld." Ala. Code § 15-20-

21(1) (Supp. 2005). In this instance, the facts relate to Taking Indecent Liberties with a Child, a criminal sex offense under Alabama law. See Ala. Code § 15-20-21 (4)(m) (Supp. 2005). Because it is undisputable that the terms of the Act plainly apply to the Plaintiff, there is no validity to Plaintiff's argument that the provisions of the Act are vague. Moreover, the Defendants have previously discussed the constitutional legitimacy of the government's interest in application of both the registration and notification acts, including residency restrictions and public information sharing.

In conclusion, the State submits that Mr. Parker cannot prove a set of facts that would entitle him to relief under any of the theories proffered in his complaint. Therefore, the Plaintiff's complaint is due to be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

# **CONCLUSION**

Based on the foregoing, **Defendants Attorney General Troy King**Director Richard Allen, and Colonel Mike Coppage respectfully request that this court consider treating this Special Report as a Motion for Summary Judgment, and enter judgment in favor of the Defendants.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

TROY KING ATTORNEY GENERAL KIN047

/s/ Joshua S. Bearden

Joshua Bearden (BEA 070) ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Counsel for Defendants, Troy King, Richard Allen and Mike Coppage

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# **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I have, this 24th day of July, 2007, served a copy of the foregoing on the Plaintiff, by placing same in the United States Mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

Jimmie E. Parker, #199999 Hamilton A& I Correctional Facility D-7 4-B 223 Sasser Drive Hamilton, AL 35570

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY-LEGAL UNIT PO Box 1511 Montgomery, AL 36102-1511

Richard Allen, Commissioner Alabama Department of Corrections 1400 Lloyd Street Montgomery, AL 36107

> /s/ Joshua S. Bearden OF COUNSEL

# CRIMINAL SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION FORM

ABI Form 47 (Revised 02/16/00)	Complete ALL Sections in Full (Type or Print)	TABLE !
SECTION A - Status	SECTION B - Responsible Agency Information (General Instructions on Reverse Side)	
<ul> <li>Establishing New Address</li> <li>Annual Verification</li> <li>60 Day Verification</li> </ul>	Agency Name: MORILE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE Reporting Officer: A. JOHNSON  Agency Address: P. O. BOX 113	<u>OAII</u>
Address/ Job Change	Street Address	,
Adult Conviction	MOBILE   MOBILE   AL   3660	Zip I
☐ Juvenile / YOA Conviction	Phone Number: (251) 574-8652 Fax: (251) 574-5962 E-Mail:	
<u>Circle one</u> Probation / Parole / EOS	☐ Checked for Warrants ☐ Checked Criminal History for Sex Crime	
	mation (If physical address is different from mailing address use Section F to include mailing address)	
Full Name: Ummie	Edward PARKER	<del></del>
Address: 2 House or Apartme	BELLE A'RE Blue. Theodore Hast 3650 ent Number Street City County State Zip	<u>f2</u>
Time at this Residence?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Previous Address: 10165 House or Apartme	PAIRPORT BILL MOBILE ALM 36582  THE STREET City County State Zip	<del></del>
Time at this Residence? 6 miles		
	ionship / Age (if none, state as so):	
Telephone Number: Home: (3%)	) <u>973-1820</u> Work: ( )	
Sex (check one) 1. Male 2. ()	Female Race (check one) 1. White 2. ( ) Black 3. ( ) Hispanic 4. ( ) Other	
	DOB: 12-15-3 Height: 5 8 Weight: 125 Hair: BR Eyes: BR Complexion: 10	New 8
	: FBI#: Driver License #:\[\frac{7}{234306} \] State: \[\frac{1}{234306} \]	
SECTION D – Offender Employment: Self	loyment Information  F. mployed Address:  Street Address City State Zip	,
SECTION E - Offense Inform	nation [Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]	
Victim's Age (at time of offense) / (	Gender of Victim, if related state how: // yk. 1 Minden 1 39. Stagson	
Location of Sexual Offense (City,Ci		resa.
Type of Conviction (ie. Juvenile, Ye		
Title of Conviction and Degree:	SEXUAL BATTERY Prior Sex Convictions: DONE	
Description of Offense / Crime:		
	Additional Space on Rev	erse Side
<u>SECTION F</u> – Miscellaneous [	[Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]	
Scars / Tatoos:		
Alias:		
Mailing Address:		,
to the Chief of Police of the City ( and verify your address with that a the information I have given is tr	After fully completing this form you must return it in person within 10 days (if applicable) or Sheriff of the County in which you are currently residing agency in accordance with Sec. 15-20-24. By signing below, I affirm that all rue and correct and is in compliance with Article 2 of Title 15 Chapter 20, ocmplete and return this form could result in a Class A Felony Conviction.	b Print
	SPERIND 12-15- Close on March Polyner and	26-1

#### Please Type or Print Information on Form

# SECTION - A To be completed by Law Enforcement.

Establishing a New Address – An adult Criminal Sex Offender shall be deemed to have established a new residence (1) Whenever domiciled for 5 consecutive days or more or (2) whenever domiciled following his or her release from a period of incarceration. 15-20-23(b)1,2

Annual Verification – The Department of Public Safety mails a non-forwardable verification form to all registered Criminal Sex Offenders annually on his or her birth month. This form is to be completed by the Offender and returned within 10 days to the law enforcement agency of the city or county in which the offender resides. 15-20-24(a)

60 Day Verification – The Department of Public Safety mails a non-forwardable verification form to all registered Criminal Sex Offenders 60 days after the offender's most current release. This form is to be completed by the Offender and returned within 10 days to the law enforcement agency of the city or county in which the offender resides. 15-20-24(a)

Address / Job Change – If a Criminal Sex Offender intends to transfer his or her legal residence to a different location, he or she shall submit a notice of intent to move to the sheriff or chief of police in the jurisdiction in which he or she resides and to the sheriff or chief of police of the jurisdiction in which he or she intends to move to if different. This notice should be given 30 days prior to the move. 15-20-23(a)

Adult Conviction - A person convicted of a criminal sex offense. 15-20-21 (1)

Juvenile / YOA Conviction - An individual adjudicated delinquent or adjudicated youthful offender. 15-20-21 (5)(11)

Circle One - Probation, the conditional suspension of a convicted person's sentence (if returning to a previously established residence, offender will be subject to registration and notification, however the offender may not be subject to all living restrictions, see 15-20-26)

Parole / EOS, offender will be subject to all conditions of The Community Notification Act.

SECTION - B To be completed by Law Enforcement.

**SECTION - C** Fill out completely, to include current and previous addresses, if physical address is different from mailing address use Section F for mailing address.

**SECTION** – **D** Complete employment information if available.

**SECTION - E** Complete this section in full.

SECTION - F Use for identifying marks or tattoos and mailing address if different form physical.

\* Complete all sections, attach fingerprint card and photo(Please do not use photocopies photos) and submit to:

Alabama Bureau of Investigation Center for Missing and Exploited Children Criminal Sex Offender Database 2720 Gunter Park Drive W #A Montgomery, Alabama 36109

SECTION E - Offense Information (Continuation)	

Attach Additional Sheets if Necessary

<u>SECTION F</u> – Miscellaneous (Continuation)

<sup>\*</sup> A Criminal Sex Offender who knowingly fails to comply with any provision of this act, except Sections 15-20-22(a)(1) and 15-20-23(a), shall have committed a Class C Felony, punishable by up to 10 years confinement.

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# CRIMINAL SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION FORM

ABI Form 47 (Revised 08/31/98)	Please Type or Print Information	ACABAM
SECTION A – Status	SECTION B – Responsible Agency Information	
☐ Declaration of Address / Job	Agency Name: MOBILE CT SHERIFF Reporting Officer:	VJACKSON
Address Verification Address Job Change Sentencing Court Release Incarcerated	Phone Number: (251) 574-8721 Fax251 574-5962 E-Mail:	ate Zip
<u>Circle one</u> Probation / Parole / EOS	☐ Checked for Warrants ☐ Checked Criminal History for Sex Crime	•
YOA / Juvenile		ructions on Reverse Side
SECTION C - Offender Information		
Full Name: Jimm/E	Edward PARKER Last	
Address: 10/65 House or Apartme	FIRMAT Blod,	
Mobile Mobile	Mabile 366	
* City	State County	Zip Code
	onship / Age (if none, state as so):	
	8-674-8062 Work: (334-65 > 1239	
	( ) Black 3. ( ) Hispanic 4. ( ) Asian or Pacific Islander 5. ( ) American Indian or Alaska	
	DOB: 17/15/591eight: 58 Weight: 170 Hair: Bs Eyes: Bs Co	
AIS#: 49999 SID#:	FBI#: Driver License #. Z2343CK	_ State: ALA
Scars / Tattoos:	Alias:	<del></del>
SECTION D - Offender Employeent: MANSY  Type of Work: PAINTER	oyment Information  Lie Lo I C , Address: Belling and Address City County  Street Address City County  Job Title: Binter Date of Employment	Als 3658 State Zip nt: 8-/-90
Viotim's Agg (at time of offense) / (	ation [Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]  Gender of Victim, if related state how: 10 male in the state of Offense: 198  exual Offense: 4 minor	5
SECTION F – Miscellaneous [	Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]	
Chief of Police of the City (if applicab and verify your address with that age	After fully completing this form you must return it in person within 10 days to the ole) or Sheriff of the County in which you are currently residing if no Police Chief, ency in accordance with Sec. 15-20-21(h). By signing below, I affirm that all the orrect and is in compliance with Article 2 of Title 15 Chapter 20, Code of Aldbama 1975.  Offender'	s Right Thumb Print
Offender Signature	E Otto Date 8-1701 Witness Signature \ ale	Date / 17/0/

Please Type or Print Info	ormation on	Form
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<u>SECTION G</u> – General Instructions (Law Enforcement)			
Use <b>SECTION</b> – <b>A</b> to mark how the form is being used. This is important in the categorization of the Criminal Sex Offender. (If Youthful Offender or Juvenile adjudication, include documentation of disposition information when available.)			
Fill out $SECTION - B$ through $SECTION - D$ comple	etely. (*a PO Box is not a valid address)		
Use $\mathbf{SECTION} - \mathbf{E}$ to describe in detail (if available) the cadditional space provided on the rear of this form if necessary	criminal sex offense for which the Offender was charged. Use the		
Use $\mathbf{SECTION} - \mathbf{F}$ for additional information pertaining to rear of this form if necessary.	o any aspect of this registration. Use the additional space provided on the		
* Please do not use photocopied photographs when possible			
* Complete all sections, attach fingerprint card, photo and sa	ubmit to:		
Alabama Bureau of Investigation Center for Missing and Exploited Children Criminal Sex Offender Database 2720 Gunter Park Drive W #A Montgomery, Alabama 36109  For Law Enforcement Usage Only Office: 334-260-1172 or 334-260-1135 Fax: 334-260-2563 or 334-260-8788			
SECTION E - Offense Information (Continuation)			
	4		
	Attach Additional Sheets if Necessary		
SECTION F – Miscellaneous (Continuation)			

<sup>\*</sup> A Criminal Sex Offender who knowingly fails to comply with any provision of this article, except Section 15-20-21(b)(1), shall have committed a Class C Felony, punishable by up to 10 years confinement.

# Case 2:07-cv-00624-WKW-TFM Document 16-4 Filed 07/23/2007 Page 1 of CRIMINAL SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION FORM

f.	2
	\$6
	製厂
	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
	TLABA

ABI Form 47 (Revised 02/16/00)

Complete ALL Sections in Full (Type or Print)

<u> </u>	
SECTION A – Status	SECTION B – Responsible Agency Information (General Instructions on Reverse Side)
<ul> <li>Establishing New Address</li> </ul>	Agency Name: MOBILE COUNTRY SHERIFF Reporting Officer: V JACKSON OA1
Annual Verification	
d 60 Day Verification	Agency Address: P O BOX 113
□ Address / Job Change	Street Address MOBILE, MOBILE AL 36601
<ul><li>□ Adult Conviction</li><li>□ Juvenile / YOA Conviction</li></ul>	Phone Number: (334) 690-8721 334 County 690-5962 State Zip Fax: (1) E-Mail:
Circle one	□ Checked for Warrants
Probation / Parole / EOS	☐ Checked Criminal History for Sex Crime
	Checked Criminal Phistory for Sex Crime
SECTION C – Offender Infor	mation (If physical address is different from mailing address use Section F to include mailing address)
Full Name: Jimmile	Edward PARKER
First	Middle Last
	ant Number Street City County State Zip
Time at this Residence?	A
Provious Address: 1/0 /	65 Aignort Blue Mobile Ala 36606 ent Number Street City County State Zip
House or Apartm	ent Number Street City County State Zip
Time at this Residence?	<u> </u>
<i>//</i> -	ionship / Age (if none, state as so): 20ne
	\$ 973-1820 Work:( )
	•
Sex (check one) 1. (f) Male 2. (f)	Female Race (check one) 1. White 2. () Black 3. () Hispanic 4. () Other
4 /2 - 63 / 64 / 64	DOB: 12/5/5 Reight: 5 6 Weight: 165 Hair: B1, Eyes: B1 Complexion: 753/6
AIS#: <b>199999</b> SID#:	FBI#: Driver License #: State:
SECTION D - Offender Empl	ovment Information
Place of Employment: Mans	
	Street Address City State Zip
	ation [Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]
	Gender of Victim, if related state how: Male-
	ty,St): Tape Kh, Ks. Date of Conviction / Disposition: \$1984 pends
Type of Conviction (ie. Juvenile, Y	
	Prior Sex Convictions: None
Description of Offense / Crime:	Fondling a minor
	Additional Space on Reverse Side
	Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]
Scars / Tatoos:	
Alias:	
Mailing Address:	
to the Chief of Police of the City ( and verify your address with that a the information I have given is tru	After fully completing this form you must return it in person within 10 days (if applicable) or Sheriff of the County in which you are currently residing gency in accordance with Sec. 15-20-24. By signing below, I affirm that all use and correct and is in compliance with Article 2 of Title 15 Chapter 20, complete and return this form could result in a Class A Felom Condiction.

Timmle & Porker

12/13/00 OAI

#### Please Type or Print Information on Form

# SECTION - A To be completed by Law Enforcement.

Establishing a New Address – An adult Criminal Sex Offender shall be deemed to have established a new residence (1) Whenever domiciled for 5 consecutive days or more or (2) whenever domiciled following his or her release from a period of incarceration. 15-20-23(b)1,2

**Annual Verification** – The Department of Public Safety mails a non-forwardable verification form to all registered Criminal Sex Offenders annually on his or her birth month. This form is to be completed by the Offender and returned within 10 days to the law enforcement agency of the city or county in which the offender resides. 15-20-24(a)

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Adult Conviction - A person convicted of a criminal sex offense. 15-20-21 (1)

Juvenile / YOA Conviction – An individual adjudicated delinquent or adjudicated youthful offender. 15-20-21 (5)(11)

Circle One – Probation, the conditional suspension of a convicted person's sentence (if returning to a previously established residence, offender will be subject to registration and notification, however the offender may not be subject to all living restrictions, see 15-20-26)

Parole / EOS, offender will be subject to all conditions of The Community Notification Act.

## SECTION - B To be completed by Law Enforcement.

**SECTION - C** Fill out completely, to include current and previous addresses, if physical address is different from mailing address use Section F for mailing address.

**SECTION** – **D** Complete employment information if available.

**SECTION – E** Complete this section in full.

SECTION − F Use for identifying marks or tattoos and mailing address if different form physical.

\* Complete all sections, attach fingerprint card and photo(Please do not use photocopies photos) and submit to:

Alabama Bureau of Investigation Center for Missing and Exploited Children Criminal Sex Offender Database 2720 Gunter Park Drive W #A Montgomery, Alabama 36109 For Law Enforcement Use Only Office: 334-260-1100 or 334-260-1135 Fax: 334-260-2563 or 334-260-8788

SECTION E	<ul><li>Offense</li></ul>	Information -	(Continuation)
			`

Attach Additional Sheets if Necessary

<u>SECTION F</u> – Miscellaneous (Continuation)

<sup>\*</sup> A Criminal Sex Offender who knowingly fails to comply with any provision of this act, except Sections 15-20-22(a)(1) and 15-20-23(a), shall have committed a Class C Felony, punishable by up to 10 years confinement.

# Case 2:07-cv-00624-WKW-TFM Document 16-5 Filed 07/23/2007 Page 1 of 1 CRIMINAL SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION FORM

ABI Form 47 ( Revised 08/31/98 )		Please Type or Print Inf	ormation		TI ABATE
SECTION A - Status	SECTION B -	Responsible Agency Info	rmation	<del></del>	•
Declaration of Address / Job	Agency Name:		1	Reporting Officer: V_	RICHARDSON, OAI
Address Verification	Agency Address:	P. O. BOX 113			
Address / Job Change  Sentencing Court Release		Street Address MOBILE	MOBIL	E AL	36601-0113
<u>.</u>	Phone Number: (	City 334 690-8651	County Fax: ( )	E-N	State Zip Mail:
☐ Incarcerated  Circle one	□ Checked for				vair.
Probation / Parole / EOS	☐ Checked Cri	minal History for Sex Crime		1	
YOA / Juvenile		<u> </u>		General	Instructions on Reverse Side
SECTION C - Offender Inform	mation Edwar	/	Pook	ER	
Full Name: First	n. 11	Middle 17/	//w/)	Last	
Address: 400 House or Apartme	ent Number	N/RE 15/0 N/ Street	12 1		<u> </u>
City		State State	County	15	Zip Code
Any minors living with you? Relati		~~	•	•	Zip Code
Telephone Number: Home: (339)	_	•			
	- •		,		
Race (check one) 1. (4) White 2		_ 2,			` '
SS#: <u>47-96-6905</u>					_ /
AIS#: 77779 SID#:		FBI#:	Driver Lice	nse #: 125 × 70	State: KB
Scars / Tattoos:		Alias:			
SECTION D - Offender Empl	oyment Informa	tion			
Place of Employment:		Address:	 	**	
Type of Work: Painter	?	Street Addres Job Title:	-	County Date of Emplo	State Zip
					, ment
SECTION E - Offense Inform	ation [Additional	Space Provided on Reverse S	iide]		
Victim's Age (at time of offense) / (	Gender of Victim, i	f related state how:	mle		
Location of Sexual Offense (City,C	ty,St): <u>Tapic</u>	130, 15S.	Date	of Offense; 198	<u> </u>
Description (to include details) of S	exual Offense:	Condling am	WOR		
		·			
					·
SECTION F - Miscellaneous [	Additional Space P	rovided on Reverse Side]			•
		·,····································	······································		
	<del></del>				
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	After fully completi	ng this form you must return in	t in person within 10	days to the	
Chief of Police of the City (if application and verify your address with that ag	ble) or Sheriff of the	County in which you are curre	ently residing if no I	Police Chief,	
information I have given is true and co	orrect and is in comp	liance with Article 2 of Title 15 Ch	apter 20, Code of Alaba	1046	der's Right Thumb Print
0.	001	. 7 7 000	v	RTCHARDSON	7/7/00
Offender Signature	Marky	Date Witne	ess Signature	NECTAINEDON	Date

# Case 2:07-cv-00624-WKW-TFM Document 16-6 Filed 07/23/2007 Page 1 of 2

ABI Form 47 (Revised 08/31/98)	Please Type or Print Information	ALABAM
SECTION A – Status  Declaration of Address / Job	SECTION B – Responsible Agency Information  Agency Name:  Reporting Of	ficer: A - Cousins
Address Verification  Address / Job Change  Sentencing Court Release  Incarcerated	Agency Address:  Street Address  City  Phone Number: (324) 10 9D - 8689 Fax: ( )	AL 3660/ State Zip E-Mail:
<u>Circle one</u> Probation / Parole / EOS YOA / Juvenile	□ Checked for Warrants □ Checked Criminal History for Sex Crime	General Instructions on Reverse Side
Full Name: Jimmi B Address: House or Apartme	Edward PARKER  AIRPORT Blud	Lust
Telephone Number: Home: (339	onship / Age (if none, state as so):	
ss#: 417-96-6905	DOB: 1-2-15-5 Height: 5-8" Weight: 100 Hair: 100 Eyes.  FBI#: Driver License #:	: BR Complexion: MEL.
	Alias:	
SECTION D – Offender Employment:  Type of Work: Paint	Address:	County State Zip of Employment:
	ation [Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]  Gender of Victim, if related state how: 10 yr old males  y,St): Tope Kp, Ks. Shawage Coate of Offense: exual Offense: 1935 turbated over him who	34 ile Asleep
SECTION F – Miscellaneous [	Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]	
Chief of Police of the City (if applicab and verify your address with that age	After fully completing this form you must return it in person within 10 days to the le) or Sheriff of the County in which you are currently residing if no Police Chief, ncy in accordance with Sec. 15-20-21(h). By signing below, I affirm that all the reect and is in compliance with Article 2 of Title 15 Chapter 20, Code of Alabama 1975.	Offender's Right Thumb Print
Offender Signature Jimmie	E Service Date 12-6 97 Witness Signature Juno	Coersins Date 12/6/99

# Please Type or Print Information on Form

SECTION G - General Instructions ( Law Enforcement )	
Use <b>SECTION</b> – <b>A</b> to mark how the form is being used. If <i>Youthful Offender or Juvenile adjudication</i> , include doc	This is important in the categorization of the Criminal Sex Offender. cumentation of disposition information when available.)
Fill out <b>SECTION - B</b> through <b>SECTION - D</b> comple	etely. (*a PO Box is not a valid address)
Use <b>SECTION</b> – <b>E</b> to describe in detail (if available) the additional space provided on the rear of this form if necessary	criminal sex offense for which the Offender was charged. Use the
Use $\mathbf{SECTION} - \mathbf{F}$ for additional information pertaining trear of this form if necessary.	to any aspect of this registration. Use the additional space provided on the
* Please do not use photocopied photographs when possible	
* Complete all sections, attach fingerprint card, photo and s	submit to:
Alabama Bureau of Investigation Center for Missing and Exploited Children Criminal Sex Offender Database 2720 Gunter Park Drive W #A Montgomery, Alabama 36109	For Law Enforcement Usage Only Office: 334-260-1172 or 334-260-1135 Fax: 334-260-2563 or 334-260-8788
SECTION E – Offense Information (Continuation)	
	Attach Additional Sheets if Necessary
SECTION F – Miscellaneous (Continuation)	
	Attach Additional Sheets if Necessary

<sup>\*</sup> A Criminal Sex Offender who knowingly fails to comply with any provision of this article, except Section 15-20-21(b)(1), shall have committed a Class C Felony, punishable by up to 10 years confinement.

# Case 2:07-ov-00624-WKW-TEM Document 16-7 Filed 07/23/2007 Page 1 of 1 CRIMINAL SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION FORM

ABI Form 47 (Revised 08/31/98)	Please Type or Print Information	TARK!
SECTION A – Status	SECTION B – Responsible Agency Information	
☐ Declaration of Address / Job	Agency Name: MCSO Rep	orting Officer: V.RICHARDSON, OAI
Address Verification	Agency Address: P. O. BOX 113	
Address / Job Change	Street Address	A1 7001
☐ Sentencing Court Release	MOBILE MOBILE City County	AL 36601 State Zip
□ Incarcerated	Phone Number: (334) <u>690-8756</u> Fax: ( )	E-Mail:
Circle one	☐ Checked for Warrants	
Probation / Parole / EOS YOA / Juvenile	☐ Checked Criminal History for Sex Crime	General Instructions on Reverse Side
SECTION C - Offender Infor	mation	
Full Name: JIMMIE	EDWARD	PARKER
First Address: 10165	Middle AIRPORT BLVD	Last
House or Apartme	ent Number Street	76600
City	AI MOBILE State County	36608 Zip Code
Any minors living with you? Relati	ionship / Age (if none, state as so):	•
	) Work: ( )	
	2. () Black 3. () Hispanic 4. () Asian or Pacific Islander 5. () A	•
•	KS089 0000 FBI#: 741323P5 Driver License	·"
	Alias:	
SECTION D Offender Empl	ovment Information	
	Address:	
,	Street Address City	County State Zip
Type of Work:	Job Title:	Date of Employment:
SECTION E – Offense Inform	ation [Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]	
Victim's Age (at time of offense) / (	Gender of Victim, if related state how:	
		Offense: 1982 IN KANSAS
Description (to include details) of S	exual Offense: SEXUAL BATTERY TO A MIN	OR
<u>SECTION F</u> – Miscellaneous [	Additional Space Provided on Reverse Side]	
SUBJECT_SA	YS HE RECIEVED PROBATION ONLY AT THE	TIME
	Market and the second s	
	After fully completing this form you must return it in person within 10 day	
and verify your address with that age	ble) or Sheriff of the County in which you are currently residing if no Polic ency in accordance with Sec. 15-20-21(h). By signing below, I affirm that	all the
	orrect and is in compliance with Article 2 of Title 15 Chapler 20, Code of Alabama 1	
	V DIC	HARDSON, OAI Date 10/26/9
Offender Signature	DateWitness Signature V. RIC	Date 10/20/9

# Criminal Sex Offender Release Notification

Correctional Facility Release Date: 11-Oct-83

Reason: Declaration of Address

Printed on 29-Nov-99



Name:

Jimmie Edward Parker

Race / Sex:

White / Male

Date of Birth:

15-Dec-59

Height:

508

Weight:

170

**Eve Color:** 

Brown

Hair Color

Brown

AIS#:

SID#:

KS0890000

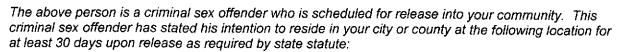
FBI #:

741323P5

Sex Crime(s):

Indecent Liberties with a Child

Crime Location: Shawnee County, KS



#### 10165 Airport Blvd

Mobile, Mobile County, AL 36608

Alabama Act 99-572 makes it a Class C Felony for any criminal sex offender to violate any Alabama Community Notification Act provision or to establish a legal residence or employment within 1,000 feet of any public school, private school, day care center, or any other child care facility or within 1,000 feet of any of his or her former victim(s) or where, except as provided by law, a person 18 years of age or younger resides.

(No Photo Image Transmitted Comment: Arresting agency has photo associated with arrest date of 1985/03/16) Photo Image Available POLICE DEPARTMENT PORTSMOUTH VA1200000 Available Image Other (No Photo Image Transmitted Comment: Arresting agency has photo associated with arrest date of 1979/10/23) \* CRIMINAL HISTORY \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Earliest Event Date 1976-03-25 Arrest Date 1976-03-25 Arrest Case Number 7603-08487
Arresting Agency AL0020100 POLICE DEPARTMENT MOBILE
Charge 01 Charge Literal ATTEMPT BURGLARY Severity Unknown Court Disposition (Cycle 001)
Court Agency Unknown
Charge 01 Charge Charge Literal ATTEMPT BURGLARY Severity Unknown
Disposition (Dismissed 1976-04-15; CHARGE DISMISSED-) Earliest Event Date 1979-10-23 \_\_\_\_\_ Arrest Date 1979-10-23
Arrest Case Number 63496
Arresting Agency VA1200000 POLICE DEPARTMENT PORTSMOUTH
Charge 01 Charge Literal ASSAULT 31-3 Severity Unknown Earliest Event Date 1982-10-15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ Arrest Date
Arrest Case Number
Arresting Agency

KS0890000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE TOPEKA

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01 Severity Unknown 02 Charge Charge Literal POSS OF M/J W/INTENT TO SELL Severity Unknown Court Disposition (Cycle 003)
Court Agency Unknown
Charge 01 Charge 01 Charge Literal CONSPIRACY TO SELL MARIJUANA Severity Unknown Disposition (Convicted 1983-05-05; CONVICTED- PLEADS NO CONTEST, 3-11-83 3Y PROB) Earliest Event Date 1983-10-11 Parties Page 1303-10-11 Arrest Date
Arrest Case Number
Arresting Agency

KS0890000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE TOPEKA

Squal Battery

Squal Battery

Squal Battery

Subject's Name PARKER, JMMY EDWARD Charge - T-Charge Literal INDECENT LIBERTIES W/CHILD Severity Unknown Earliest Event Date 1985-03-16 \_\_\_\_ Arrest Case Number 30654
Arresting Agency KS0890100 POLICE DEPARTMENT TOPEKA Charge 01 Charge Literal CRIMINAL TRESPASS Severity Unknown -----Court Disposition (Cycle 005)
Court Agency Unknown
Charge Charge 01 Charge Literal CRIMINAL TRESPASS Severity Unknown
Disposition (Other 1986-02-28; 6M CONFINEMENT, COUNTY JAIL) Earliest Event Date 1985-04-28 1985-04-28 Arrest Date Arrest Case Number 30654
Arresting Agency KS0890100 POLICE DEPARTMENT TOPEKA
Charge 01 01 Charge Charge Literal UNSAFE DRIVING Severity Unknown 02 Charge Charge Literal DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED Severity Unknown Charge 03 Charge Literal INTERFERENCE W/CITY OFFICERS Severity Unknown Court Disposition (Cycle 006)
Court Agency Unknown 01 Charge Charge Literal UNSAFE DRIVING
Severity Unknown
Disposition (Other 1986-06-23; 30D CONFINEMENT, NO CONTEST FOUND GUILTY RUN CONCURRENT) Charge Charge Literal DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED Severity Unknown Disposition (Other 1986-06-23; NO CONTEST FOUND GUILTY \$500 PP \$200) 03 Charge Charge Literal INTERFERENCE W/CITY OFFICERS Severity Unknown Disposition (Other 1986-06-23; 30D CONFINEMENT, NO CONTEST FOUND GUILTY RUN CONCURRENT) Earliest Event Date 1985-11-10 Arrest Date 1985-11-10 Arrest Date 1985-11-10
Arrest Case Number 821199
Arresting Agency KS0890000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE TOPEKA

Charge 01 Charge Literal FAILURE TO APPEAR Severity Unknown Charge 02 Charge Literal CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY Severity Unknown Court Disposition (Cycle 007)
Court Agency Unknown 01 Charge Charge Literal CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY Severity Unknown
Disposition (Other 1986-02-28; SOC NOT LESS THAN 1Y NOR MORE THAN 5Y) Earliest Event Date 1986-03-18 \_\_\_\_\_ Arrest Date 1986-03-18 Arrest Date 1986-03-18
Arrest Case Number 43439
Arresting Agency KS052025C LANSING CORR FAC LANSING Subject's Name PARKER, JIMMIE E
Charge 01 01 Charge Charge Literal CRIM DAMAGE TO PROPERTY Severity Unknown .\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Court Disposition (Cycle 008)
Court Agency Unknown
Charge 01 Charge Literal CRIM DAMAGE TO PROPERTY Severity Unknown Disposition (Other 1986-05-23; 1-5 SHAWNEE CO) Earliest Event Date 1989-03-05 Arrest Date 1989-03-05
Arrest Case Number 8900301059
Arresting Agency AL0020100 POLICE DEPARTMENT MOBILE PARKER, JIMMY EDWARD 01 Charge Literal DUI Severity Unknown \_\_\_\_\_\_ Court Disposition (Cycle 009)
Court Agency Unknown Charge 01 Charge Literal DUI Severity Unknown
Disposition (Unknown 1991-03-25; 03-17-89,SC PLUS \$250 PLUS 6 MOS IN JAIL SUSP) Earliest Event Date 1992-09-12 \_\_\_\_\_\_ Arrest Date 1992-09-12
Arrest Case Number C0066017
Arresting Agency AL0020000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE Charq \*\* MESSAGE EXCEEDED 14400 CHARACTERS-HAS BEEN SEGMENTED BY NLETS \*\* \*\* PART 1 OF 2 \*\* SEQ # 0002 MRI # 0021181

3MU.15:51 07/19/2007 021183 CR.WVFBINF00.3MU. CR.WVFBINFOO 13:56 07/19/2007 32155 13:56 07/19/2007 57949 AL003CI17 TXT HDR/2L0100WA, MRI0021157 ATN/SOR Charge Literal ATTEMPT TO POSSESS COCAINE Severity Unknown Charge 02 Charge Literal ATTEMPT TO ELUDE POLICE Severity Unknown 03 Charge Charge Literal NO DRIVERS LICENSE Severity Unknown Court Disposition (Cycle 010)
Court Agency AL0020000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE
Charge Charge Literal OBSTRUCT POLICE-ATTEMPT TO ELUDE Severity Unknown Disposition (Unknown 2001-08-13; CONVICTED CMT 28D \$25000) SUS 11M 002D PRO 2Y CFN Earliest Event Date 1993-04-08 Arrest Date 1993-04-08
Arrest Case Number 93-04-1561
Arresting Agency AL0020000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE O1 Charge Literal DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE Severity Unknown Court Disposition (Cycle 011)
Court Agency AL0020000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE Charge 01 Charge Literal DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR-Severity Unknown Disposition (Unknown 1993-12-16; CONVICTED Earliest Event Date 1993-07-01 Arrest Date 1993-07-01
Arrest Case Number 93042561
Arresting Agency AL0020000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE Charge 01 Charge Literal DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE Severity Unknown Earliest Event Date 1993-09-04 Arrest Date 1993-09-04
Arrest Case Number 93-09-0725
Arresting Agency AL0020000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE
Charge 01

Charge 01 Charge Literal DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Severity Unknown Charge 02 Charge Literal HARRASSMENT OR HARRASSING Severity Unknown Charge 03 Charge Literal COMMUNICATION Severity Unknown Court Disposition (Cycle 013) AL0020000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE Court Agency Charge Charge Literal DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR-Severity Unknown Disposition (Unknown 1994-06-01; CONVICTED Earliest Event Date 1994-01-07 Arrest Date 1994-01-07
Arrest Case Number 010794
Arresting Agency AL0020100 POLICE DEPARTMENT MOBILE 01 Charge Literal DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 2-COUNTS Severity Unknown Earliest Event Date 1995-03-07 Arrest Date 1995-03-07
Arrest Case Number 95030980
Arresting Agency AL0020100 POLICE DEPARTMENT MOBILE
Charge 01 01 Charge\_Literal ASSAULT THIRD Severity Unknown Earliest Event Date 1996-03-20 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Arrest Date 1996-03-20
Arrest Case Number 96033550
Arresting Agency AL0020100 POLICE DEPARTMENT MOBILE 01 Charge Literal DUI Severity Unknown Charge 0.2 Charge Literal ATT TO ELUDE POLICE Severity Unknown Charge 03 Charge Literal NO DRIVERS LICENSE Severity Unknown Earliest Event Date 2000-02-28 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Arrest Date 2000-02-28 Arrest Case Number Arresting Agency AL0020100 POLICE DEPARTMENT MOBILE Charge 01 Charge Literal CRIM MISC 2ND Severity Unknown Charge 02 Charge Literal ASSAULT 2ND Severity Unknown 

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Earliest Event Date	2002-06-14	
Arrest Date Arrest Case Number Arresting Agency	2002-06-14 ALAST0000 BU OF INVEST MONTGOMERY	
Severity	01 5404DRIV UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR-DRIVIN UN INFLU Unknown	MISD
Earliest Event Date		
Arrest Date Arrest Case Number Arresting Agency Charge Charge Literal Severity	2002-07-16  ALAST0000 BU OF INVEST MONTGOMERY 01 1399ASSLT-DOMESTIC VIOL 3RD - ASSLT X 2 Unknown	
Earliest Event Date	Cycle 020	
Arrest Date Arrest Case Number Arresting Agency Charge Charge Literal Severity	2004-04-20 AL0020000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE 01 DUI FELONY GJ04 30186	
Court Disposition Court Agency Charge Charge Literal Severity Disposition	(Cycle 020) AL0020000 SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE 01 DUI - FELONY Unknown (Unknown 2005-04-12; CONVICTED CMT 10Y CFN \$10100)	
Earliest Event Date		
Arrest Date Arrest Case Number Arresting Agency Subject's Name Charge Charge Literal Severity	2004-04-20 00199999A AL003025C DEPT OF CORR MONTGOMERY PARKER, JIMMIE E 01 FELONY DUI MOBILE 04/20/04 01	
Charge Charge Literal Severity	Unknown 01 FELONY DUI MOBILE 04/20/04 01 Unknown (Unknown 2005-08-15; 08/23/04 10/00/00 CS)	
Agency Address	FBI-CJIS DIV-CLRKSBG CLARKSBURG; WVFBINF00; 1000 CUSTER HOLLOW RD CLARKSBURG, WV 26306	
Agency Address	POLICE DEPARTMENT MOBILE; AL0020100;	

	2460 GOVERNMENT BLVD MOBILE, AL 36606
Agency Address	POLICE DEPARTMENT PORTSMOUTH; VA1200000;
	711 CRAWFORD ST PORTSMOUTH, VA 237043837
Agency Address	SHERIFF'S OFFICE TOPEKA; KS0890000;
Addicab	STE 200 320 S KANSAS AVE TOPEKA, KS 666033641
Agency Address	POLICE DEPARTMENT TOPEKA; KS0890100;
	SUITE 100 320 S KANSAS TOPEKA, KS 666033640
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LANSING CORR FAC LANSING; KS052025C;
Addicab	PO BOX 2 LANSING, KS 660430002
Agency Address	SHERIFF'S OFFICE MOBILE; AL0020000;
Addicab	105 SAINT EMANUEL ST PO BOX 113 MOBILE, AL 366010113
Agency Address	BU OF INVEST MONTGOMERY; ALASTOOOO;
Addless	301 S RIPLEY ST PO BOX 1511 MONTGOMERY, AL 361021511
Agency Address	DEPT OF CORR MONTGOMERY; AL003025C;
•	301 S RIPLEY ST PO BOX 301501 MONTGOMERY, AL 36130
* * * END OF RECORD * *  ** MESSAGE EXCEEDED 144  ** PART 2 OF 2 **  SEQ # 0003 MRI # 002118	00 CHARACTERS-HAS BEEN SEGMENTED BY NLETS **